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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:49:45 ON 28 MAY 2003)

FILE 'EUROPATFULL, PATDPAFULL, PCTFULL, RDISCLOSURE, USPATFULL, USPAT2, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 14:49:59 ON 28 MAY 2003

L1 348567 S FISH(3A)OIL OR SALMON OR MARINE OR EICOSAPENT?(W)ACID OR
FATT
L2 393 S L1(S)SWINE
L3 4 S L1(S) (FEMALE(3A)SWINE)

FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 15:02:39 ON 28 MAY 2003

L4 15 S L3
L5 13 S L4 NOT PY>=2000

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:06:42 ON 28 MAY 2003

L6 3 S L3

FILE 'EUROPATFULL, PATDPAFULL, PCTFULL, RDISCLOSURE, USPATFULL, USPAT2, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 15:29:41 ON 28 MAY 2003

L7 348828 S FISH(3A)OIL OR SALMON OR MARINE OR EICOSAPENT?(W)ACID OR
FATT
L8 16 S L7(S) (FEMALE(3A) (SWINE OR PIG#))
L9 2 S L8 NOT PY>=2000

FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 15:34:09 ON 28 MAY 2003

L10 82 S L9

(P lt 0.05), Safflower oil-diet (P lt 0.05) or Perilla oil-diet (P lt 0.01). Furthermore, both the mean number and the proportion of embryos showing normal morphology in gilts given Mold dried cell-diet were significantly higher than in gilts given the control diet, Safflower oil-diet or Perilla oil-diet. These results indicate that the unsaturated **fatty acids**-enriched mold dried cell may be beneficial for improving ovulation rate and embryo quality.

L10 ANSWER 69 OF 82 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:421024 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: BA86:83636
TITLE: TRANS FATTY ACIDS 1. GROWTH FERTILITY ORGAN WEIGHTS AND NERVE HISTOLOGY AND CONDUCTION VELOCITY IN SOWS AND OFFSPRING.
AUTHOR(S): OPSTVEDT J; PETTERSEN J; MORK S J
CORPORATE SOURCE: NORWEGIAN HERRING OIL MEAL RES. INST., N-5033 FYLLINGSDALEN, BERGEN, NORWAY.
SOURCE: LIPIDS, (1988) 23 (7), 713-719.
CODEN: LPDSAP. ISSN: 0024-4201.
FILE SEGMENT: BA; OLD
LANGUAGE: English

AB Effects of dietary trans **fatty acids** on the pre- and postnatal growth and development in pigs were studied with special emphasis on nervous tissue. In experiment 1, **female pigs** were fed partially hydrogenated **fish oil** (PHFO) (28% trans) or soybean oil (PHSBO) (36% trans), in comparison with lard (0% trans) from weaning (3 wk) through the first reproduction cycle (up to 2 yr). In experiment 2, **female pigs** were fed two **fish oils** (33 and 19% trans) in comparison with coconut oil (0% trans) in diets with low and high levels of linoleic. . .

PHSBO in Expt. 1, but no similar effects were seen in Expt. 2. It is concluded that consumption of trans **fatty acids** with 18-22 carbon atoms from PHFO and with 18 carbon atoms from PHSBO at levels that were 5 to 12 times higher than those normally consumed by humans had no detrimental effects on **female pigs** or their offspring during pregnancy and lactation.

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(18.2n-6 cis, cis) from gestation until their offspring were three wk old.

Compared with the trans-free fats, the trans-containing fats had no effect on growth and development, feed consumption and utilization or on the weight of the brain, heart, kidneys, liver, lungs or spleen in the adult sows and

their offspring. No effects from the experimental fats were found on histology and conduction velocity of the peroneal nerve. An increased number of the sows fed PHFO had fertility problems compared with those fed lard and PHSBO in Expt. 1, but no similar effects were seen in Expt. 2. It is concluded that consumption of trans **fatty acids** with 18-22 carbon atoms from PHFO and with 18 carbon atoms from PHSBO at levels that were 5 to 12 times higher than those normally consumed by

humans had no detrimental effects on female pigs or their offspring during pregnancy and lactation.

L10 ANSWER 45 OF 82 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:385088 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199799684291
 TITLE: Effect of dietary lard on performance, **fatty acid** composition and susceptibility to lipid peroxidation in growing-finishing **female** and entire male **pigs**.
 AUTHOR(S): Lopez-Bote, C. J. (1); Sanz, M. (1); Isabel, B. (1); De Ayala, P. Perez; Flores, A.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Dep. de Produccion Animal, Fac. de Veterinaria, Univ. Complutense, 28040 Madrid Spain
 SOURCE: Canadian Journal of Animal Science, (1997) Vol. 77, No. 2, pp. 301-306.
 ISSN: 0008-3984.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
 LANGUAGE: English
 SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; French
 TI Effect of dietary lard on performance, **fatty acid** composition and susceptibility to lipid peroxidation in growing-finishing **female** and entire male **pigs**.
 AB. . . and meat composition and lipid susceptibility to peroxidation was studied. A total of 720 Landrace times Large White male and **female pigs** (equal number of entire males and females) were used. Experimental diets were formulated to have a low (3000 kcal ME. . . lt 0.01). Carcass backfat and lean percentage were not affected by dietary treatment. A reduction in the proportion of (n-3) **fatty acids** in phospholipids (P lt 0.03), a higher (n-6):(n-3) ratio (P lt 0.01) and a lower susceptibility of muscle homogenates to. . .
 AB The effect of increasing the energy concentration of growing-finishing pig diets through inclusion of lard on performance, carcass and meat composition and lipid susceptibility to peroxidation was studied. A total of 720 Landrace times Large White male and **female pigs** (equal number of entire males and females) were used. Experimental diets were formulated to have a low (3000 kcal ME kg-1) or high (3200 kcal ME kg-1) energy level, but in all cases to have a constant lysine:ME ratio. This was achieved using a low (6.8 g kg-1) and a high (49.3 g kg-1) level of dietary lard inclusion. Gilts had lower daily gain (P lt 0.0001) and worse feed conversion efficiency (P lt 0.0001) than entire males. Susceptibility to oxidation was not affected by sex. Fat concentration in pig diets equilibrated in metabolizable energy and protein did not modify average gain, but reduced feed intake (P lt 0.02), improved the gain:feed ratio (P lt 0.0001), increased dressing percentage (P lt 0.02) and produced higher carcass weight (P lt 0.01). Carcass backfat and lean percentage were not affected by dietary treatment. A reduction in the proportion of (n-3) **fatty acids** in phospholipids (P lt 0.03), a higher (n-6):(n-3) ratio (P lt 0.01) and a lower susceptibility of muscle homogenates to oxidation was found in animals receiving higher levels of dietary lard (P lt 0.01).

L10 ANSWER 46 OF 82 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:385058 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199799684261
 TITLE: Dietary administration of **fatty acids** -enriched mold dried cell containing gamma-linolenic acid to **female pigs** improves ovulation rate and embryo quality in summer.
 AUTHOR(S): Kojima, Toshiyuki (1); Zeniya, Yumie; Aoyama, Tomoya; Kondo, Akihiro; Yoshino, Junryo
 CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Natl. Livestock Breeding Cent., Odakurahara-1, Nishigo,

SOURCE: Nishishirakawa, Fukushima 961 Japan
Journal of Reproduction and Development, (1997) Vol. 43,
No. 2, pp. 121-127.
ISSN: 0916-8818.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: English

TI Dietary administration of **fatty acids**-enriched mold
dried cell containing gamma-linolenic acid to **female**
pigs improves ovulation rate and embryo quality in summer.

AB The effect of dietary administration with essential unsaturated
fatty acids, linoleic acid (18:2 (n-6)), a mixture of
oleic acid (18:1 (n-9)), linoleic acid and gamma-linolenic acid (18:3
(n-6)), or alpha-linolenic acid (18:3 (n-3)), on early embryo development
of pubertal **female pigs** in summer was examined.
Safflower oil was supplemented to a concentrated diet (the control diet)
at the rate of 5% (Safflower oil-diet). The concentration of linoleic
acid was 3.75 g/100 g in the Safflower oil-diet. **Fatty acids**
-enriched mold dried cell was supplemented to the control diet at the
rate of 20% (Mold dried cell-diet). The concentration of . . . of estrus)
and assessed morphologically. Embryo collection was repeated twice for each
pig fed the diet supplemented with essential unsaturated **fatty**
acids. The mean number of corpora lutea was greater in gilts given
Mold dried cell-diet than in gilts given Safflower oil-diet. . .
significantly higher than in gilts given the control diet, Safflower
oil-diet or Perilla oil-diet. These results indicate that the unsaturated
fatty acids-enriched mold dried cell may be beneficial
for improving ovulation rate and embryo quality.

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Safflower oil was supplemented to a concentrated diet (the control diet)
at the rate of 5% (Safflower oil-diet). The concentration of linoleic
acid was 3.75 g/100 g in the Safflower oil-diet. **Fatty acids**
-enriched mold dried cell was supplemented to the control diet at the
rate of 20% (Mold dried cell-diet). The concentration of gamma-linolenic acid
was 5.32 g/100 g in the Mold dried cell-diet. Mold dried cell also
contains oleic acid and linoleic acid at concentrations of 7.28 g/100 g
and 2.98 g/100 g, respectively. Perilla oil was supplemented to the
control diet at the rate of 7.5% (Perilla oil-diet). The concentration of
alpha-linolenic acid was 4.125 g/100 g in the Perilla oil-diet. Each diet
was given daily to five crossbred pubertal gilts for approximately 4
months. From at least 70 days after the start of the experimental diets,
embryo collections were performed. The control embryos were obtained from
the same breed, 10 pubertal gilts, given only the control diet. Embryos
were collected on day 6 (day 1 = the last day of estrus) and assessed
morphologically. Embryo collection was repeated twice for each pig fed
the diet supplemented with essential unsaturated **fatty acids**
. The mean number of corpora lutea was greater in gilts given Mold dried
cell-diet than in gilts given Safflower oil-diet (P lt 0.05) or Perilla
oil-diet (P lt 0.01). The mean number of ova recovered in gilts given
Mold dried cell-diet was also greater than that in gilts given the control
diet

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 4 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-106245 [14] WPIDS
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-032625
 TITLE: Swine feed composition for increasing reproductive performance of breeding populations of swine, comprises animal feed blend and marine animal products.
 DERWENT CLASS: C03 D13
 INVENTOR(S): HALL, D D; MOSER, R L; ORR, D E; WEBEL, D M; WILSON, M E
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (UNFE-N) UNITED FEEDS INC; (HALL-I) HALL D D; (MOSE-I) MOSER R L; (ORRD-I) ORR D E; (WEBE-I) WEBEL D M; (WILS-I) WILSON M E
 COUNTRY COUNT: 97
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2001091575	A1	20011206	(200214)*	EN	39
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
AU 2001065273	A	20011211	(200225)		
US 2002051844	A1	20020502	(200234)		
EP 1294236	A1	20030326	(200323)	EN	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR					
US 2003072787	A1	20030417	(200329)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001091575	A1	WO 2001-US17663	20010531
AU 2001065273	A	AU 2001-65273	20010531
US 2002051844	A1 Provisional	US 2000-208616P	20000601
		US 2001-870899	20010531
EP 1294236	A1	EP 2001-939793	20010531
		WO 2001-US17663	20010531
US 2003072787	A1 Provisional	US 2000-208616P	20000601
	Div ex	US 2001-870899	20010531
		US 2002-142685	20020510

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L3 4 S L1(S) (FEMALE(3A)SWINE)

FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 15:02:39 ON 28 MAY 2003

L4 15 S L3
L5 13 S L4 NOT PY>=2000

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:06:42 ON 28 MAY 2003

L6 3 S L3

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 4 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:98948 USPATFULL

TITLE: Animal food and method

INVENTOR(S): Wilson, Mark E., Madison, WI, UNITED STATES
Moser, Ronny L., Gridley, IL, UNITED STATES
Orr, Donald E., JR., Noblesville, IN, UNITED STATES
Hall, David D., Noblesville, IN, UNITED STATES
Webel, Douglas M., Westfield, IN, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002051844	A1	20020502
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-870899	A1	20010531 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-208616P	20000601 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	BARNES & THORNBURG, 11 South Meridian Street, Indianapolis, IN, 46204	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	70	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	2 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1147	

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 4 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:105876 USPATFULL

TITLE: Animal food and method

INVENTOR(S): Wilson, Mark E., Madison, WI, UNITED STATES
Moser, Ronny L., Gridley, IL, UNITED STATES
Orr, Donald E., JR., Noblesville, IN, UNITED STATES
Hall, David D., Noblesville, IN, UNITED STATES
Webel, Douglas M., Westfield, IN, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003072787	A1	20030417
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-142685	A1	20020510 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 2001-870899, filed on 31 May 2001, PENDING		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-208616P	20000601 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	BARNES & THORNBURG, 11 South Meridian Street, Indianapolis, IN, 46204	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	70	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	2 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1141	

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 4 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2003 Univentio
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001091575 PCTFULL ED 20020826
TITLE (ENGLISH): ANIMAL FOOD AND METHOD
TITLE (FRENCH): DENREE ALIMENTAIRE ANIMALE ET PROCEDE CORRESPONDANT
INVENTOR(S): WILSON, Mark, E.;
MOSER, Ronny, L.;
ORR, Donald, E., Jr.;
HALL, David, D.;
WEBEL, Douglas, M.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): UNITED FEEDS, INC.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE

WO 2001091575	A1	20011206

DESIGNATED STATES
W:

AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR
CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID
IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD
MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL
TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW MZ
SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH
CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR BF BJ
CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 2001-US17663 A 20010531
PRIORITY INFO.: US 2000-60/208,616 20000601
ABEN . . . reproductive performance of breeding populat

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FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 15:34:09 ON 28 MAY 2003

L10 82 S L9

L10 ANSWER 6 OF 82

MEDLINE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 88334157 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 88334157 PubMed ID: 3419285

TITLE: Trans fatty acids. 1. Growth, fertility, organ weights and nerve histology and conduction velocity in sows and offspring:

AUTHOR: Opstvedt J; Pettersen J; Mork S J

CORPORATE SOURCE: Norwegian Herring Oil and Meal Research Institute, Bergen.

SOURCE: LIPIDS, (1988 Jul) 23 (7) 713-9.
Journal code: 0060450. ISSN: 0024-4201.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 198810

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900308

Last Updated on STN: 19900308

Entered Medline: 19881024

AB . . . the pre- and postnatal growth and development in pigs were studied with special emphasis on nervous tissue. In experiment 1, **female pigs** were fed partially hydrogenated **fish oil** (PHFO) (28% trans) or soybean oil (PHSBO) (36% trans), in comparison with lard (0% trans) from weaning (3 wk) through the first reproduction cycle (up to 2 yr). In experiment 2, **female pigs** were fed two **fish oils** (33 and 19% trans) in comparison with coconut oil (0% trans) in diets with low and high levels of linoleic. . . PHSBO in Expt. 1, but no similar effects were seen in Expt. 2. It is concluded that consumption of trans **fatty acids** with 18-22 carbon atoms from PHFO and with 18 carbon atoms from PHSBO at levels that were 5 to 12 times higher than those normally consumed by humans had no detrimental effects on **female pigs** or their offspring during pregnancy and lactation.

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from gestation until their offspring were three wk old. Compared with the trans-free fats, the trans-containing fats had no effect on growth and development, feed consumption and utilization or on the weight of the brain, heart, kidneys, liver, lungs or spleen in the adult sows and their offspring. No effects from the experimental fats were found on histology and conduction velocity of the peroneal nerve. An increased number of

the sows fed PHFO had fertility problems compared with those fed lard and PHSBO in Expt. 1, but no similar effects were seen in Expt. 2. It is concluded that consumption of trans **fatty acids** with 18-22 carbon atoms from PHFO and with 18 carbon atoms from PHSBO at levels

that were 5 to 12 times higher than those normally consumed by humans had no detrimental effects on **female pigs** or their offspring during pregnancy and lactation.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:11:34 ON 12 APR 2002)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 18:11:53 ON 12 APR 2002

L1 4933 S FISH(2A)OIL OR ((FATTY(W)ACID#) (3A) (3 OR 6)) (3A)OMEGA
L2 12695 S LINOLENIC(A)ACID# OR LINOLEIC(A)ACID#
L3 7 S (L1 OR L2) (L) (FEMALE(3A)SWINE)
L4 1 S L3 NOT PY>=1999
L5 1 S L3 NOT PY>=2000
L6 63 S (L1 OR L2) (L) (FEMALE(5A)ANIMAL#)
L7 31 S L6(L) (FERTIL? OR REPRODUCT? OR BIRTH#)
L8 22 S L7 NOT PY>=1999
L9 4626 S FISH(2A)OIL
L10 14 S L9(L) (FEMALE(5A)ANIMAL#)
L11 6 S L10 NOT PY>=1999
L12 11026 S ((FATTY(W)ACID#) (3A) 6) (3A)OMEGA OR LINOLEIC(A)ACID#
L13 728 S L12(L) (FERTIL? OR REPRODUCT? OR BIRTH#)
L14 131 S L13(L) FEMALE
L15 38 S L14 NOT PY>=1999